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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.60.

July 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 93 73

July 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 81 59

7721 日三十月大

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN RUMANIA.

Fifty Germans Tried and Shot.

London, July 29.

Reuter's authoritative learns that Germany has made a really big effort to secure a Revolution in Rumania. The methods adopted were somewhat similar to those followed in Russia, including an immense propaganda among the Army, which was urged to follow Russia's example.

All the attempts were unavailing. Moreover, during last week no fewer than fifty Germans in Rumanian uniforms were arrested, tried and shot by the Rumanian authorities.

ANOTHER PACIFIST MEETING BROKEN UP.

Battle Royal in a Swansea Picture Palace.

London, July 29.

A pacifist meeting organised by the All Wales Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at a Swansea Picture Palace was broken up before there was an opportunity of starting it. Discharged soldiers and sailors, leading crowds of civilians, demonstrated outside, and then rushed the hall. A sharp conflict ensued. The pacifists, armed with sticks and brass batons, were forced back to the staircase, which they stoutly defended. The attackers seized furniture and charged and captured the staircase. They showered missiles on the fleeing pacifists, who surrendered and were cleared out none too gently. The loyalists concluded with a patriotic meeting.

BIG HAPPENINGS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Year's Captures by the Anglo-French Armies.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, summarising the events on the Western Front since the battle of the Somme in July, 1916, shows that the Anglo-French have taken 170,000 prisoners, of whom 3,500 are officers. They have captured 948 guns, 780 trench mortars and 2,500 machine guns. They have forced the enemy to abandon a hundred miles of fortified front. The relative superiority of the Anglo-French armies has steadily increased and the recent combats show that the French moral is as high and the fighting spirit as keen as ever.

The Germans Anticipate a British Offensive.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a correspondent of *Liberte* in Flanders says that after a brief lull the cannonade again started on Saturday morning most furiously and swelled until ten o'clock in the evening. It was an appalling roar, shaking the ground for thirty miles distant. It was the British batteries which began, and the Germans replied feebly. British aviators all the time extensively bombed German communications and attacked enemy positions, the latter often consisting of twenty or thirty machine guns. The *Temps* quotes the *Vorwaerts Zeitung*, which mentions seeing forty British observation balloons and which anticipates that the infantry battle is about to begin. The *Temps* comments that if the Germans expect a British offensive they must bitterly regret the loss of the divisions which were shattered in Champagne.

Small Patrol Encounters.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were small patrol encounters near Bullecourt and Archeville.

A Great French Attack.

London, July 30.

A German official wireless message states:—Artillery activity has lessened on the Flanders front. The French attacked on the Chemin des Dames with at least three fresh divisions, on a nine-kilometre front, but failed. Attacks south of Ailles failed. Ten aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMANY AND THE ENTENTE WAR AIMS.

Chancellor's Bitterness Against Britain.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, Dr. Michaelis summoned a party of journalists to Berlin in order to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of July 21. He declared that it was evident that Britain did not want peace by agreement but was resolved on Germany's enslavement. Giving instances of the Entente's lust for conquest, he asserted that the reports of Eyewitnesses and the Secret Sitting of the French Chamber on June 1 and June 2 showed that M. Briand and M. Ribot were forced to confess that, shortly before the Russian Revolution, France negotiated with the Tsar's Government for an agreement providing for the French annexation of the Saar Basin as well as Alsace-Lorraine and other vast territorial changes on the left bank of the Rhine, as well as the French annexation of Syria. M. Briand declared that whatever was the opinion of the Russian masses, Russia was bound to carry out her Treaty. M. Ribot refused any revision of the French war aims. Dr. Michaelis challenged the French Ministers to deny this, and declared that it was all done with Britain's approval.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Outspoken Speech by Mr. Lansing.

London, July 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, addressing officers of the Reserve Corps, Mr. Lansing asked them to rid their minds of any idea that they were fighting anybody's battle but their own. Would a victorious Germany have withheld her hands from such a rich prize as the United States? Would it have been easier and wiser for the United States to await such an event and fight Germany single-handed than to unite with Germany's brave enemies now, and end for all time the military menace? He added:—You are fighting for those things for which your forefathers were willing to die. I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe until German military despotism is rendered impotent, and there is only one way to do that, namely by force of arms.

SCARCITY OF COAL IN GERMANY.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Berne says that Switzerland has decided to make Germany's substantial loan, as the only means of securing coal, which has become more scarce in Germany.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Question of the War Ministry.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on July 28, says that M. Kerensky has gone to Military Headquarters to confer with the commanders of the various fronts, and also with General Alexeeff, General Rasky, General Gorko, and the ex-Minister of War, M. Guchok. The question as to whether M. Kerensky shall remain Minister of War will then be decided. Admiral Kolchak, ex-Commander of the Black Sea force, is mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister of the Navy. The cadets are prominent in negotiations for the formation of a Coalition Cabinet.

Prominent Trouble-Makers.

London, July 30.

The *Bourse-Gazette* says that M. Linin has escaped in disguise to Germany. M. Roshal, the whilom "Lord of Cronstadt," has surrendered.

Re-Constituting the Government.

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Cadets insist that the Government shall not be controlled by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, but they agree to an equal number of Cadet and Socialist Ministers. They refuse to enter a Cabinet including M. Tohomof as Minister of Agriculture, while Socialist Ministers threaten to resign if M. Tohomof is superseded. General Korniloff has ordered all officers and men on the South-Western Front to return to their units before August 14, or they will be tried as traitors.

DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Graphic Description of the Retreat.

London, July 30.

The Germans advanced sixty miles in ten days against the Russians. Describing the Russian retreat, the *Times* correspondent at the South-Western Headquarters, writing on July 28, says:—When I joined the British armoured cars on July 17, nothing was known about the rupture at the front with the Eleventh Army. News came on July 23, after which we witnessed strange scenes. A man on horseback dashed through Baczcz, from which the enemy was fifty miles distant, shouting "The German cavalry are behind, save yourselves." He was afterwards arrested and proved to be a German spy. Indescribable confusion ensued, a multitude of deserters, with wagons and ambulances, fled to the east, the roadway being littered with impediments. We fought our way through the inferno with sticks, fists and revolvers, as the deserters tried to storm the cars, till we headed the rout, when, placing the cars across the road, we jammed the tide of panic. We reached Proskorow fifteen hours later and found the British nurses' aide. They had been saved from the horror, which subsequently occurred at Podhajce, by the British sections, who at Kozowa and Podhajce fought gallantly to cover the Russian retreat, holding up the German advance for twenty hours. Our cars fought a series of rearguard actions on July 23 and following days between Baczcz and Trembowla. When the correspondent left the cars on July 25 their losses were twelve wounded. Three of the cars were lost owing to the defection of the infantry, and several were abandoned to the swarming deserters. The Eleventh Army is now improving, while the Eighth is retreating in fair order. It was the abandonment of the impregnable positions on the Sereth and the desertion of the three Brigades and Guards defending Tarnopol which imperilled the Eleventh Army. General Korniloff is now executing deserters wholesale.

Enemy Claims Further Progress.

London, July 30.

A German official wireless message states:—Despite Russian resistance, we gained ground between the Diester and the Luth and elsewhere. We took several hundred prisoners north of Focassi.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Day of Aerial Fighting.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was great aerial activity yesterday and air fighting was continuous. We bombed important railway stations and two aerodromes. There were a number of other raids and much photographic and artillery work. We brought down 18 and drove down 14 enemy machines. Thirteen of ours are missing. We also brought down two balloons.

Violent Artillery Struggle.

London, July 30.

A French communique says: The artillery struggle has continued most vigorously in Cerny-Craonne region. Succeeding a short and most violent bombardment the Germans attacked Hurbise but were completely frustrated. On the left of the Meuse there has been lively artillery fire, particularly at Hill 304.

A German wireless communique says: Since midday the artillery duel in Flanders has again been most strong.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, July 30.

A Russian communique says: In Galicia an enemy attack in the Quetzbarau region was repulsed. The enemy's advanced elements have approached south of Tarnopol. We have been forced to evacuate the line west of Gorniatine. The enemy occupied Jasienowkoi and Toporow west of Zaleschik and drove back our elements in the Carpathians, a little eastward in the region of Mount Tomnaik and in the sector north-east of Kiriababa.

On the Rumanian front the Rumanians progressed in the direction of Kezidzaschely and occupied a line of heights west of Monestir Kachinoul and other heights.

A German wireless message says: Progress was made in east Galicia.

An Austrian wireless communique says: The enemy somewhat advanced his front at Putna, but his attacks were repulsed near Soryja. The Allied forces are approaching the western frontier at Bukovina.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

Mine Laid by the German Raider-Wolff.

London, July 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Dr. Macnamara announced that the *Mongolia* was sunk on June 24 by a mine believed to have formed part of a minefield laid by the German raider *Wolff*. It was not believed that the mine was laid by a neutral steamer.

Mr. Houston:—Has the *Wolff* been disposed of?

Dr. Macnamara:—I must have notice of that question.

MR. CHURCHILL RE-ELECTED.

London, July 30.

The bye-election at Dundee has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Winston Churchill (Coalitionist).....7,392

Mr. Symington (Prohibitionist).....2,036

Majority.....5,356

THEN AND NOW.

Ibsen Thirty Years After.

William Archer writes in the *Observer* as follows:—

All of a sudden, as the great war is nearing the end of its third year, the air is full of "Ibsen and rumours of Ibsen"; and people are asking why the crisis which has practically killed all serious effort in British drama should have resurrected a dramatist whose genius was nothing if not serious, and sometimes even sombre. The explanation, however, is not far to seek. Wisely or unwisely, the commercial theatre has given itself up during the war to a frenzied frivolity.

It has been committed, probably with reason—that soldiers and friends of soldiers; when they go to the play, want simply to have their thoughts distracted from the realities of life, and to give themselves up for the moment to thoughtless, irresponsible enjoyment. The result has been a certain number of pleasant, light plays, of which "General Post" is a good example, and an enormous output of musical pieces of which I know nothing except that each new title seems to eclipse all previous records in idiocy. But this tendency, however natural, was bound to set up a certain reaction. There is always a "rebound" of people, as Matthew Arnold would have called them, who like to take their brains with them to the theatre. The ordinary managers had entirely ceased to cater for them; British dramatists of ambition were either unable to write or unwilling to submit their work to the chances of a war season; and the consequence was that people began to think of Ibsen as a fittingly marked and agreeable contrast to the humdrum of the prevailing fashion.

It would be idle to deny, however, that the first real impetus came from the success of Ibsen's "Damaged Goods." That proved the existence of a public which did not hunger exclusively for lollipops. Since people flocked to listen to a painful pamphlet in dialogue, there seemed to be no reason why they should turn a deaf ear to great and poignant dramas merely because they were apt to be of a tragic cast.

Of course, the old virulence of prejudice against Ibsen had long vanished. Middle-aged playgoers who have seen "Ghosts" at the Kingsway Theatre, and who remember how, on its first production, "garbage" was among the mildest of the terms of opprobrium heaped upon it, must have wondered what strange epilepsy of hatred possessed the critics of those days. But the phenomenon, though grotesque, was by no means inexplicable. It was an unfortunate chance that the two plays of Ibsen which first attracted general attention in England were "A Doll's House" and "Ghosts" in the form of which hereditary syphilis is alleged to while it is latent it brings about the infection of the blood.

Of Ibsen's two dozen pieces these are the only ones that in any way approach the theme; but the critics neither knew nor cared about that. They got it firmly into their heads that he was a "nasty-minded" person, and proceeded to prove the delicacy of their own mind by inventing nastinesses of which Ibsen never dreamt. The prudery of those days was a fearful and wonderful thing. It showed the most genial tolerance for the smirking salaciousness of *l'arce* (a tolerance which subsists to this day), but it had accepted as an axiom the notion that no topic must be mentioned in serious drama that could not conveniently be discussed in a mixed company at a dinner-table. As the dinner-table topics of those years were much more restricted than they are to-day, the result was that the dramatist who ventured to allude to anything not quite "nice" did so at his very serious peril. If he escaped the gag of the censor, he fell under the bludgeon of Mr. Clement Scott. Moreover, there was an austere divinity who had to be propitiated, known as "the young lady in the dress circle." To-day the young lady in the dress circle smokes cigarettes, and has very likely "done time" in Holloway; very likely, too, she swears by Chekhov, and considers Ibsen *envers et contre tous*.

Is it at all likely that Ibsen will now take root on the English stage? That depends, to my thinking, on the further question whether the repertory movement, which was proceeding so hopelessly before the war, is destined to revive and flourish when peace returns. In repertory theatres Ibsen will always be at home; if only an account of the fascinating problems which he offers to his actors. There will perhaps come a time when old playgoers will reckon up the Hjalmar, Ekdals and Rebecca Wests they remember, as they now huddle of bygone Hamlets and Lady Macbeths. But not many of Ibsen's plays lend themselves to "long run" treatment. It is true that in America individual stars, such as Richard Mansfield and Alla Nazimova, have succeeded in attracting the great public for hundreds of nights in Ibsen parts; and there is no apparent reason why the same should not occur here. One can imagine an actress of genius and of strikingly suitable personality making an immense success as Nora, or as Hedda Gabler, or as Hilda Wangel; while a robust and genial comedian might make a star part of Dr. Stockmann, and a picturesque tragedian might do the like with John Gabriel Borkman. But this is not the sort of success at which Ibsen aimed. He was no Sardou writing for the *Coquelin*. He even resented having his characters spoken of as "parts," and the expression "star part" would have aroused him to fury.

It is to be remembered, too, that Ibsen's plays are not merely about the subject of the blood, but about the subject of the mind.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

DERBY BETTING.

London, July 30.

The betting for the Derby is as follows:—

2 to 1 Gay Crusader.

7 to 2 Diadem.

8 to 1 Danellon.

7 to 1 Dark Legend.

20 to 1 Colleger.

Lima Lincob has scratched.

AUSTRALIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION.

First Annual Conference.

The first annual grand conference of delegates from the various branches of the United Chinese Friendly National Association was held at the Chinese Masonic Hall, Mary Street, Sydney, recently and lasted several days.

The Grand President, Mr. James A. Chuey, presided, and among the delegates were:—Mr. W. Jung Mak (Melbourne), Mr. Mon Barr (Brisbane and Cairns), Mr. Charles Tang (Tasmania), Mr. Hung (Bendigo and Echuca), Mr. Chan Kang Chan (Wagga and Junee), Mr. Lee Chuey (Mr. Lee Dook (Toowoomba), Mr. Yee Kim (Moree and Narrandera), Mr. Ng Chun Yu (Wagga), Mr. Choy S. Lin (Mungindi and Moree), Messrs. Stephen Lum and Lum Bow (vice-presidents), Mr. Poo Jung (Chinese general secretary), and Messrs. H. L. Numm and W. Hook Shong (General English secretaries).

The President's address and the Chinese secretary's annual report showed that the association, which was formed last year for the purpose of bringing the Chinese in the Commonwealth together to further the objects of a round Chinese Republic, had made excellent progress, both financially and numerically. The President also made reference to the great world war, and said that he believed it was the wish of all delegates and members that the struggle would soon end with a lasting and honourable peace for the Allies.

The agenda paper contained a number of motions, which created considerable discussion, and were eventually agreed to.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Cosmos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

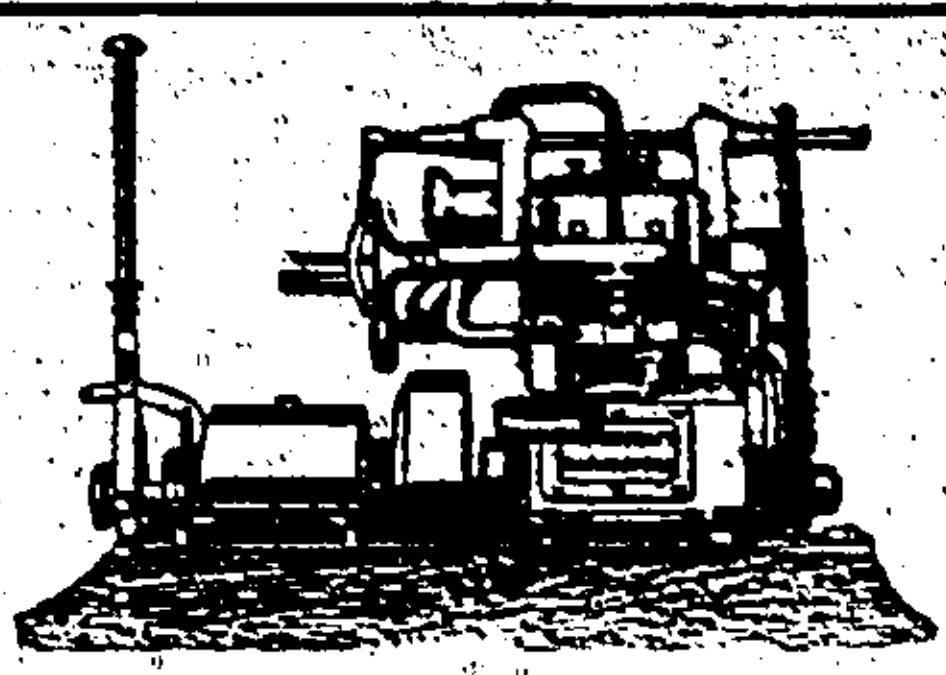
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

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world for a great dramatist to become naturalised, as it were, on a foreign stage. Small dramatists, who can be adapted and refashioned to suit an alien taste, are acceptable enough. That is why all the world lived for three-quarters of a century on the French drama of the Restoration and the Second Empire. But with great dramatists it is another matter. Shakespeare, indeed, has been given full rights of citizenship on the German stage, but that is almost a unique case. He has never been really at home in France, any more than Moliere has been, or is, at home in England. No other unadapted foreign dramatist has had anything like the success on the English stage that Ibsen has already achieved. Unless the whole theatrical movement comes to a standstill, it seems likely that he will, in good time, be the most successful dramatist of the age.

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At a private luncheon given at
Liverpool in honour of Captain
Evans, of the Broke, he was asked
to draw a few penguins on the
back of a menu card. He did so,
and when the card was put up for
sale it realised £1,000, which is
being handed to the Red Cross.

Doctors Differ!

A specialist certificate having
been handed to Mr. Maclean,
M.P., at the House of Commons
tribunal when a case was called,
he said the tribunal's experience
was that the greater the eminence
of the physician or surgeon, the
greater the probability of some
wonderful difference of opinion with
some other physician or surgeon
of equal eminence.

An Adventurous Career.

During the hearing of a charge
at Marlborough Street Police
Court recently, against Roy Mac-
key, an engineer, of obtaining
credit without disclosing that he
was an undischarged bankrupt,
it was mentioned that the defen-
dant had served with distinction
in the war and that he had been
captured by the Germans and
had escaped. He was committed
for trial and released on bail of
£200.

British Borrowings from America.
Mr. Baldwin stated, last month,
in answer to a question in the
Commons by Mr. King:- "The
total sum borrowed by this country
in the United States of America
since the outbreak of war, in-
cluding \$400,000,000 (\$80,000,-
000) lately advanced by the United
States Government, is about
\$2,000,000,000 (\$400,000,000).
I have no exact information as to
the sums borrowed by the other
Allied Governments."

Airmen's Body found by His Wife.

An inquest was held at Knare-
borough recently on the body of
Lieutenant Gibson Turnbull,
Royal Flying Corps, whose body
was discovered in the River
Nidd by his wife while
walking on the river side. It was
stated that Lieutenant Turnbull,
after alighting in a field, rose
again but struck a hedge, and his
machine dived into the water.
His neck was broken. A verdict
of accidental death was returned.

France's £4,000,000,000 War Expenditure.

The report of the French Budget
Committee of the Chamber of
Deputies on the provisional
credits for the third quarter of
1917 has been submitted to the
Chamber. This will bring the
total credits since the beginning
of the war to 93 milliards of
francs (£3,720,000,000), or 100
milliards (£4,000,000,000), in-
cluding advances to the Allies.
The National Defence bonds pro-
duced 2,160 million francs (£86,-
400,000) in March, April and May.

Naturalized German's Neglect.
At Bedford recently, Dennis
John Richardson (formerly Kuhl-
mann) was fined £9 under the
National Registration Act for
failing to notify his change of
address. The Town Clerk, who
prosecuted, said the defendant,
a naturalized German, was the
new German master at Bedford
Modern School. The defendant,
who pleaded negligence, said he
was an Italian subject. His
father was an Austrian now living
in Germany, and his mother, an
Englishwoman, was living at
Letchworth.

An Alien's Fees and a Fine.

At London last month, before
Mr. Clarke Hall, Paul von Meyer,
of Hertford-road, Dalston, an
alien, was fined £35 for failing to
notify his change of address, the
magistrate remarking that he re-
garded him as a very dangerous
man. Detective Sergeant Taylor
said that the defendant had been
creating people for money, and
other complaints. In one case he
had attended a rich man at his
home, and on several occasions
had refused to leave until he had
been paid £3 7s. 6d. for a single
visit. The defendant had bor-
rowed money from a number of
people, including £20 from a
woman at whose house he had
lodged. He had lived at Bourne-
mouth for three years, where he
and his wife registered as
Russians. The defendant paid
his doctor, and his wife taught
languages. The defendant had
been in the army and had been
wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rising in Portuguese East Africa Ended.

Information has been received from the Times of June 13 by the Portuguese Minister for War that the tribes in Portuguese East Africa, which, owing to German intrigues, recently rose in rebellion, have been severely defeated. They have suffered many casualties, and over 500 prisoners have been taken, besides a great quantity of cattle and other booty. The rising is considered practically over.

Novel French Taxes.

The French Budget Committee is framing a system of new taxation designed to produce 1,200 million francs (£48,000,000). A tax of one per thousand on commercial payments will be levied on total outgoings. A tax will be imposed on private expenditure, with the exception of sums spent on food, firing, lighting, and rents. This tax will be of 5 per cent. on expenditure on clothes, furniture, etc., and 10 per cent. on expenditure on luxuries. The tax is expected to produce £18,000,000. The Bill establishes a succession duty payable at the moment of succession, and an annual tax on the value of the inheritance payable during the life of the beneficiary.

WINCARNIS.

The Famous Restorative Tonic.

Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anæmic, Nervy, Run-down. Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anæmic, new nerves to the Nervy, sleep to the sleepless, new vitality to the Run-down, and new life to the Ailing. And it does not contain drugs. Will you try just one bottle? The Doctors recommend it. All Chemists and Wine Stores sell it.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned: GEO. P. LAMBERT, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

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:: :: they Print :: ::

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such as Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, Itch, Swelling, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want is what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the disease of all your troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

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"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road."

A HOUSE TO LET.—Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon). Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

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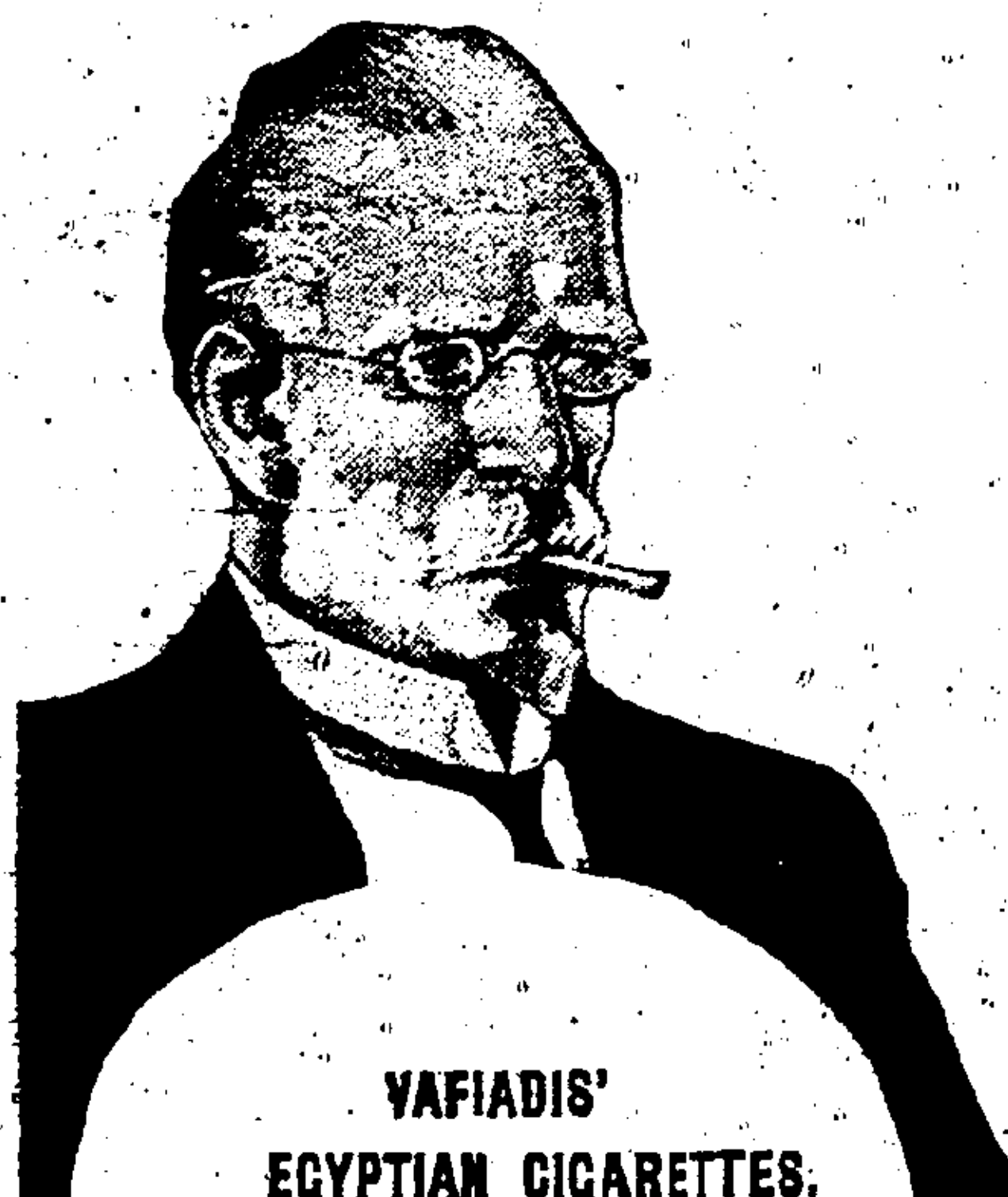
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" " " 50	50	2.35
" " " 10	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	50	2.35
Nectar " " 50	50	2.35
Yildiz " " 25	25	1.10
Club Size " " 10	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	100	3.60
" " 50	50	1.85
" " 20	20	.75
Superline 100	100	2.40
" " 50	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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SWIMMING COSTUMES SHILLCOCK'S REGULATION BATHING CAPS

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G. R.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register, on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 1/4 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July 1917.

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. "

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Telephone No. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: "11, Ice House St."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

The telegram which Reuter's Agency sent us yesterday, in which Count Czernin is reported in the course of an interview to have made certain remarks regarding peace, is of more than ordinary interest, particularly at present, when there seems to be a more than usually eager desire for peace negotiations to take place. Count Czernin is probably the most important of Austria's statesmen, and as such his utterances merit very serious consideration. The interview, it appears, was the result of an effort to obtain Count Czernin's opinion of the aspect of affairs subsequent to Mr. Lloyd George's masterly analysis of the new German Chancellor's utterance, which the Prime Minister very properly characterised as a "dexterous, forcing-all-ways speech." Count Czernin, true to the bond that still ostensibly unites Germany and Austria, says that there is "complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace." And that peace, he further adds, must be "honourable." We shall not at present seek to discover means by which it could easily be proved that in many respects there is not at present, nor has there been for a considerable time, unity of action between Austria and Germany, which Count Czernin endeavours to indicate as existing.

As to the much desired peace being an "honourable" one, that certainly is a consummation devoutly to be wished by all. Regarding that point little or no difficulty is likely to be experienced, but there can be no doubt that all that the phrase implies will prove to be a very intricate problem. The Entente have had not a little experience of Teutonic ideas of "honourable" dealings, and such being the case it is not improbable that their views may be at variance regarding that point. Still, if Germany and Austria will but recognise the generally accepted meaning of the word, a start to the peace negotiations might be seriously contemplated and good results attained. "The Entente will never crush us and we do not intend to crush them," is another remark attributed to Count Czernin. To this the obvious reply is that the Entente have not, and never have had, any intention of "crushing" their enemies; but they are determined—to-day more than ever—to crush the military spirit of Prussia from which has emanated so much appalling misery. We should have thought that Count Czernin was too sensible a man to dwell on the obvious, as he does when he says that the Germans and Austrians do not intend to crush the Entente; and doubtless the only reason for the remark lies in the fact that it is part and parcel of the scheme of deception that has for so long been practised on the deluded Germans and Austrians. Count Czernin knows perfectly well that the Entente will not be crushed, for the very good reason that Germany and Austria are to-day in a much worse position than at any other time to perform the "crushing" process. Count Czernin's next statement is perhaps the most important of all. He predicts that "the war will end in peace by an understanding, and he adds: "hence further sacrifices are useless." This is a most significant admission—one of the most significant made by the enemy—and it is therefore well worth pondering over. Clearly, it is an open invitation to cease hostilities and to endeavour to seek a basis upon which to negotiate for peace. It is quite impossible, however, for the Entente nations to acquiesce even in such a direct offer unless the enemy first signifies his willingness to evacuate other than German soil, otherwise it is useless for him or anyone else to continue thinking that peace terms can be considered by such high-spirited nations as the French, the Belgians and awakened Russians.

As soon as Germany and her satellites indicate their readiness to leave the territory they still occupy in France, Belgium and Russia, the sooner will peace negotiations be advanced. Meantime, such utterances as that of Count Czernin show how the enemy views the situation, and it is quite evident that he would be only too glad to make concessions to bring about a cessation of hostilities. He talks of "no conquests" while he still remains in Belgium, Poland and Northern France. When he leaves these territories—and not before then—or at least until he expresses readiness to hand over to the Belgians what is theirs, not until then are the Entente Powers likely to look upon any peace suggestion, no matter how tempting. The Entente Powers are as desirous of peace as any civilized nation ought to be, but they know that unless with that peace Prussian military power is smashed, a halt will be futile, as would also be ultimately their enormous sacrifices in men, money and property. Peace must usher in a period of unity among the nations by which the "dogs of war" will be kept well in check.

War News.

In looking over some Bangkok papers recently, we were struck by the fact that Britishers in foreign settlements are better served in regard to war news than are their brethren in, say, the Crown Colonies. The ordinary service of war telegrams is not so extensive, it is true, but regularly the Press is supplied with a weekly summary of the principal war happenings, besides a review of the actual military operations on the several fronts. These messages make intensely interesting reading. Moreover, they enable one to gain a truer perspective of the events of the conflict than is possible through the reading of daily messages, in the details of which one is apt to lose the general significance of specific developments. These telegrams are sent out by the Foreign Office in London and are freely circulated to British newspapers abroad. We do not know whether the authorities here receive similar communications from the Colonial Office, but, if so, it would be wise were they distributed to the local Press, both European and native, for, apart from the information which they contain, their circulation would be of material value as propaganda work on behalf of the Allied cause.

America's Part.

Fortunate in their President, the United States appear to be equally fortunate in their Secretary of State. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, as President, has long since proved himself to be the sagacious, broad-minded statesman that a vast and great Democracy such as the United States should have at its head, especially in these critical times. Mr. Lansing, who, as Secretary of State, is virtually the President's "right-hand man" has shown of late that he is not unworthy of the great leader he assists. His remarks to the United States Reserve Corps of Officers mark him as a man possessing an independence of mind and a soundness of judgment that are wholly admirable. He clearly points out the true part that the United States is taking in the great European War, shows that it is their own and nobody else's battle that they are fighting, and very pertinently asks whether a victorious Germany would withhold its hands from such a rich prize as the United States. Even a less precocious individual than Macaulay's schoolboy knows that a victorious Germany would possess at once on America. Mr. Lansing clearly shows that the United States, in doing what they have done, could not have done better for themselves, as well as for their brave Allies, and he did well to emphasise that America's soldiers are now fighting "for those things for which your forefathers were willing to die." They are fighting for their liberty, the liberty to live as they please as an enlightened Democracy, to be under no domination of a self-exalted class of parasites, bolstered up by an army whose existence is intolerable unless as a prop and not as a tyrannous force to the people who support it. Mr. Lansing's address, a brief report of which will be found in our telegraphic news—strikes the true note of Democracy which to-day has moribund Autocracy in death-grip.

More Hunlike Machinations.

According to the latest news the wily Hun has recently been turning his attention to Rumania, where it is stated he made a "really big effort to secure a revolution somewhat similar to what took place in Russia, and including an immense propaganda among the Army, which was urged to follow Russia's example." Of course, Germany's object was nothing more nor less than to create so much confusion that both the Rumanians and their Army would find that they had quite enough to do within their own frontiers without taking further part in the struggle against Germany. Happily, the Rumanians—both Army and people—understand the Boche too well to be deluded by him, and, understanding him, detect him right heartily and will have no dealings with him of any kind. Once more the underhand methods of the Huns have met with the deserts they thoroughly well merit.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THERE IS NOTHING THAT WILL
CHOKE OFF LIVES AND CAUSE
THEM TO WITHER AND DIE LIKE
SUPREME INDIFFERENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of Germany's declaration of war on Russia.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 7.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Open-Air Concert.
A promenade concert has been arranged for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening from 9 to 11 p.m. under the auspices of the Police Reserve, whose Band will be in attendance. The concert takes place at North Point.

The Health of the Colony.
During the week ending July 28, there were two cases of plague reported, both the affected persons being Chinese. One of these proved fatal. The total number of cases of plague since January 1 is now brought up to thirty-six, and the number of deaths has been thirty-three. During the week under review there were five non-fatal cases of enteric fever, the sufferers being one British, one Canadian, one Chinese, one Japanese and one Indian. There were also notified one case of diphtheria, non-fatal, and one case of puerperal fever, also non-fatal. Both these cases were among the Chinese community.

An Urgent Request.

Rather an unusual incident occurred in the Victoria Theatre last night while the performance of "The Camcos" was in progress. Mr. Cellier, the Manager of the Company, came before the footlights and stated that a telephone message had been received from the Hongkong Hotel urgently requesting any medical man in the audience at once to proceed to the hotel, where his services were required. An American naval doctor was observed to answer the call. On inquiry this morning, a Telegraph representative was informed that the case did not turn out to be so serious as was at first anticipated.

"THE CAMCOS."

This talented Concert Party again attracted a large audience to the Victoria Theatre last night, and once more submitted a most delightful programme, which was thoroughly appreciated by all, as was evident from the numerous demands made for encores. Both in the concerted pieces and the solos, "The Camcos" excelled even previous performances, affording a genuinely excellent entertainment. Vocally, the party is remarkably fine, and Hongkong has not for a long time, as we have already pointed out, heard such an all-round, talented Company. The singing of Miss Gascoigne, Miss Peggy Ross, and Miss Lyle Jeffries of several popular songs, among which were "The Perfect Day," "The Long, Lone Trail," "The Broken Doll," "Sole Mio," and "If you were the only Girl," was an exquisite and an artistic success in every respect. Mr. Gerald O'Brien's fine voice also delighted everyone, and much amusement was again forthcoming from the clever "interlude" by Miss Rhoda Windrum and Mr. O. S. Kitta, both of whom carried off their part by no means easy part with great credit and to the evident appreciation of the audience. Miss Windrum is a very talented comedienne and Mr. Kitta, who is also responsible for the whole production of "The Camcos," is extremely versatile. As usual, Mr. Athol Tier proved himself to be a truly splendid comedian—one of the very best ever seen in the Far East. Miss Ross and Miss Jeffries were as "merry and bright" as ever and were deservedly very popular. Mr. Kershaw at the piano was an extremely useful member of the Company and Mr. Malcolm Prentice was first rate in his violin solos.

This evening at 8 o'clock "The Camcos" gave a matinee and at night their farewell performance. To lovers of a clever, lively and genuinely talented entertainment we advise them not to miss "The Camcos."

WAR SAVINGS.

Statement by the Hongkong and South China Association.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, sends us the following statement of the rough position of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association at the end of June, the first half year since its inauguration:—

In January \$49,380 was subscribed.

In February \$62,075 was subscribed.

In March \$210,305 was subscribed.

In April \$123,680 was subscribed.

In May \$82,125 was subscribed.

In June \$61,830 was subscribed.

Apart from the above \$494,700 has been subscribed which has been sent direct to Singapore and converted into Straits dollars and invested, and the sum of \$2,950.76 in Straits currency also subscribed has been sent direct to Singapore for investment.

The largest amount subscribed in one month was \$210,305 in March last, chiefly as the result, we think, of the appeal we made in a little pamphlet issued at that time urging all those who were not already investing their money in War Loans outside this Association to become Members; but since March there has been a sad falling off.

The total amount of Straits War Loans taken up is just over \$600,000 made up of investments of:

One of \$20,000.

One of \$17,160.

Five of \$10,000.

Twelve between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Sixteen between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

Twenty-six between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

Seventy-three between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

One hundred and thirty-eight between \$500 and \$1,000.

Two hundred and eighty-three between \$200 and \$500.

Three hundred and sixty-one between \$100 and \$200.

Four hundred and nineteen between \$50 and \$100.

One thousand and sixty-five between \$5 and \$50.

The total membership reached 678, namely:—

Hongkong	590
Amoy	40
Canton	33
Macao	5
Swatow	4
Pakhoi	3
Foochow	3

It cannot be too strongly urged that more money and Members are wanted. Incidentally, we would like to call attention to the fact that Straits War Loans at 6 per cent. is an excellent and recognised Trustee investment, and we cannot imagine any investment so attractive and safe for Trust funds.

The daily cost of this war to the British Empire and her Allies is more than ever, and every penny towards the maintenance of this cost will help to shorten the war.

It should not be thought that the investment of small sums is troublesome and not desired by us; no sum is too small, and we are receiving \$5 and \$10 notes, which mount up in an extraordinary way and most people can afford this small sum.

A membership of 590 is very small for Hongkong.

We are well aware that the Membership list of this Association does not represent all the money that is going to the Government War Loans. There are of course those who prefer to invest their money direct, but we think even these might with advantage consider the saving to the Government of labour and the immense clerical work arising from multitudinous individual subscriptions if they joined and invested their money through this Association.

We are also aware that there are some who positively cannot for various reasons afford to save anything for investment.

We are desirous of making the subscription list as large as possible and worthy of the Colony, and we beg to urge those who are not members, particularly those

A TROUBLESOME "BOY."

Sent to Gaol for Two Months.

A "boy" was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a leather travelling trunk and three blankets, the property of Mr. Colin McKersie, 24 Nathan Road.

Prosecutor said that the "boy" had been employed by him for five days, and on the evening of the 20th, when he went home, he was told that the "boy" had gone. The bag and blankets were missing. The matter was reported to the Police the following morning. The day before yesterday, he was passing the Cricket ground when he saw defendant on a car. He had him arrested and taken to the Central Police Station.

Defendant said that when he worked for prosecutor he was told by him, as he was doing his work, that he worked too quickly and when it was done slowly he was told that was not right. He was not able to give satisfaction. His mistress had beaten him three times on the face with a duster. His master then told him to get out. He did this, but told Mr. McKersie that he was going to bring an action against him for wages. His master then gave him the bag and blankets instead of wages.

Mr. McKersie denied this, and said the defendant had never applied for wages.

A constable spoke to finding the bag in defendant's cubicle at Yau-mat. The defendant told him that his master would not pay his wages, so he took the things away.

Defendant said he had always borne a good character, as could be testified by Mr. Silva. He did not intend to pawn the bag and its contents, but to return them when he got his wages.

Mrs. McKersie said the "boy" said nothing to her about wages. She went out in the afternoon and when she came back he had gone. She did not give him the bag and contents.

His Worship remarked that he did not believe what defendant had said, and he would have to go to prison for two months.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending July 28, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 30 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$11,860	\$400,156
Last Year: ...	17,172	420,137
Increase: ...		
Decrease: ...	5,512	19,981

who do not at present hold even \$5 worth of War Loans, to join the Association.

We accept any kinds of money besides Hongkong currency, namely, Shanghai notes, Straits Settlements notes, Yen, Sterling and Dividend Warrants.

We again call attention to the fact that members may at any time withdraw their investments, should they urgently require the money, and the same will be paid out at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of withdrawal if withdrawn in Hongkong dollars—or the same may be withdrawn in Straits dollars or the equivalent in sterling.

It has come to our knowledge that the Straits Government have declined to accept any more subscriptions from War Savings Associations owing to the fact, we imagine, that the total amount of their loan is nearly all taken up. We are pleased, however, to inform you that the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., have made arrangements whereby members of this Association can be accommodated to the extent of a further eight lakhs of Straits Settlements War Loan at 6 per cent.

No greater facilities can be offered than are offered by this Association and we shall be pleased to give anyone any further information required.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

E. G. K. writes to a Sydney paper as follows:—"Playing auction bridge on Saturday with my wife as partner and my two daughters as opponents, we struck a combination of cards so remarkable as perhaps to be unique, and it would be interesting to know if any of your many readers who play this game have ever come across any combination to parallel with it. On my deal I found my hand to be composed of ace, king, and five other clubs, with queen and five small spades and declared "one club." The next make was "one diamond," my wife declaring "one royal," and the fourth player making it "two hearts." I then went "three royals" only to hear the player on my left go "four hearts," saying with glee (and contrary to all etiquette of the game), "I've got a perfectly phenomenal hand." To cut a long story short, the declaration went up to "seven royals," which the other daughter doubled "just on principle." The result was a grand slam directly the dummy hand was exposed, it being evident that my partner and myself held every black card in the pack, and that on the first lead being trumped every trick must be ours. It is noteworthy that there was not one "no trump" declaration and that, had there been, the declarers must have lost every trick. The occurrence was in the eleventh hand played, two packs being in use, and regularly shuffled. That I should have been playing "for love" leaves a slightly bitter memory.

Of the many sharp contrasts between the idiosyncrasies of Europeans and Indians perhaps one of the most accentuated is their attitude towards courts of justice. Whereas the Englishman will put up with a great deal rather than bring his troubles before a judge or magistrate, the Indian appears to have an insatiable appetite for legal processes of all descriptions. This is borne out by the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1916, which discloses a considerable increase in the volume of litigation, some seventeen thousand more suits having been instituted than in 1915.

Sir A. F. Robbins, London Correspondent of the Birmingham Daily Post, and one of the new knights, received congratulations from a host of friends, and particularly from journalists, among whom he is perhaps as well esteemed as any man in Fleet Street. He is a Cornishman, and received his training at Lymington, his native town, where his first leader was written on the death of Napoleon III. I do not know (says a Daily News writer) whether he or his brother, Mr. Edmund Robbins, who lately completed his fortieth year in journalism, first came to London, but the new knight is, I should say, easily the doyen among the writers of London letters to English newspapers, and his first must certainly have been written a good deal more than 30 years since.

Dr. F. Robbins, a well-known New York physician, urges the abolition of the pocket-handkerchief, because he firmly believes it to be a source of infection long after a person has recovered from such diseases as infantile paralysis and even common cold. "The day will come," he says, "when the customary cotton rag is replaced by the cheap and clean Japanese paper napkin which is burned after it has been used. Infants and children are strange against the rubbing of public roller-towel of the past was innocuous as compared to the family pocket-handkerchief. Bitter experience will drive home the lesson that neglected nose, mouth, and throat are largely if not exclusively responsible for the ultimate crippling of the unfortunate victims of disease and ignorance."

The Destructive Phantasm.
A phantasm killed at Weston, near Sidmouth, South Devon, had in its crop 1,243 grains of barley.

COMPANY MEETING.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

RESOLUTIONS.

The twenty-first ordinary meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Bell and Co. Ltd., (General Managers), this morning. Mr. H. Dodwell presided and there were also present, Messrs. Gordon Smith, A. Pichie, A. Nicolson and Mr. G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for the meeting is called and there is a quorum present. I ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting. The Secretary having read the notice, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the result of the year's trading shows an increase in profit on trading of some \$7,300 against last year. Including 1917/18 brought forward from last year there is \$28,705 25 available for distribution, and I ask you will all approve of the resolution recommended in the notice. The year under review has been a good one, due partly to exceptional circumstances, but a much larger proportion of local shipping has been drawn for national service and other waters and it is consequently difficult to foresee the prospects for the 1917/18 will be. There following the course adopted several other of our local companies, your General Managers have recommended that a sum than usual be carried over to next account. The sum due under Sundry items is exceptionally large but as all been collected since the year were closed for the year, stock has been carefully checked by the Superintendent sample allowance made for recitation. It is unusually high, but this is partly due to the high exchange which it has necessarily taken in. It becomes increasingly difficult to get delivery of material from America and from America, but with purchases on the year General Managers consider the stock is sufficient for the purpose of the Company's business. You will notice that it is used to contribute \$2,000 to Charities, a suggestion that a sum will appeal to shareholders. I will, however, propose contribution separately after report and accounts have been adopted. I think, gentlemen, there is nothing more for me to say to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Nicolson:—I beg to second resolution, Mr. Chairman. I think the shareholders can be gratulated on getting such a dividend this year, and I think our thanks are due to the General Managers and the staff the way in which they have the Company. I think it is a very good idea to present a small sum to the War Charities. I do think there is anything more I can add, for the Chairman gone through most of the business. I beg to second the report and accounts as presented by Mr. Nicolson and I beg to propose that a contribution of \$2,000 be made to War Charities.

Mr. Morton Smith:—I have pleasure in seconding that. The Chairman:—That is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Morton Smith. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The only other business is the election of an Auditor.

Mr. Edwards:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland be elected auditor for the ensuing year at remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Pichie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that. The Chairman:—The election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 has been proposed.

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Regarding the question about the detention of a Bengali lady under the Defence of India Act, Mr. Kerr said the individual in question has been dealt with under the Lahore India Ordinance. She was found to be assisting the abducting Bengal volunteers. Every endeavour was made to place her in the hands of philanthropic bodies or with her relatives, but the latter were not prepared to take her in their charge, and she refused to stay with any of the former. She has accordingly at her own request been interned in jail.

In reply to a question regarding civil servants on military duty, Mr. Kerr said:—On January 1, 1916, seven members of the Indian Civil Service in the Bengal cadre were on military duty. During 1916, nineteen officers were permitted to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. All these twenty-six officers are still on military duty.

A Centenarian's Death.
Mr. Nellie Jones died recently at Abergrave, South Wales, aged 100.

by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Pichie. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you. Dividend warrants are now ready.

CANTON NEWS.

Proposed Base for the Navy.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 30 as follows:—

Twenty five machine-guns, along with 400,000 cartridges, have arrived from Japan, having been ordered by Fong Sing-to, a Divisional Commander of the Yunnan troops.

An order for 30,000 uniforms has been given to a tailor by Chan Kai-yu, a Divisional Commander of Yunnan troops, and also Defence Commissioner of Suikwan.

The Governor and the Tukwan has ordered the Foreign Intelligence Department in Chin San (four miles north of Macao) to be re-established and have appointed Chong San-kin as Commissioner.

San Yut-ten has proposed that Yee Lum harbour (south of Hsianan island) should be the base for the Navy, but the Tukwan has declared that it is too shallow for big ships. Therefore Kap Tze Harbour has been selected.

The Mandate ordering an exchange of officers between the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangai has not yet been received. Chu Hing-lan, Governor of Canton, has declared that he would rather resign than accept the post in Kwangai.

As to the public park in Whampoa it is now the residence of Sun Yat-sen and important members of the Kuomintang the Tukwan has ordered that besides the guards that are already stationed there, one battalion of King Wai troops is to be posted at the various approaches to Whampoa.

On hearing that Tam Yuen-hoi, Tukwan of Hunan, intends to resign, Sun Yat-sen, the Tukwan and the Civil Governor despatched an urgent telegram requesting him to remain.

The Education Commissioner has requested the Tukwan and the Governor to seek the Yunnan soldiers to move out of the schools as when the summer holidays expire the schools must be reopened.

AFTER THE TSAR.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Demand.

London, June 15.—A message from Petrograd gives details of the action of the crew of the Dreadnoughts Republic and Gangut and the cruiser Dons on June 11, when they passed a resolution demanding that the ex-Tsar and his family should be sent to Kronstadt.

The crew of the Gangut gave notice to the Provisional Government that the ex-Tsar must be given over to the revolutionaries in order to be sentenced. The Government took no notice of the request of the crew of the vessel, which is attached to Kronstadt.

The Soldiers' Council emphatically repeated the demand, threatening force if it were disregarded. The Government then stated that it could not concede the Gangut's extraordinary desires.

Simultaneously the Petrograd Soldiers' Council expressed a desire that the Tsar should be condemned and forced to labour in the mines. In consequence of this the Government ceased the garrison at Tsarkoye Seloe (the Tsar's residence) to be strengthened.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Low-pressure area extending from Obina Sea to east of Balintag and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N. W. of Luzon.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Ho Ohuk Kai \$100; Yang Tay Ming, \$100; On Kam Wa, \$100; Chan Hing U, \$100.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Sir Robert Borden. Defends It.

Ottawa, Canada, June 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, asked to do so by the *Evening Post*, gladly used its columns to outline to the citizens of the United States the general scope and character of the proposed military service law of Canada, as follows:—

"Voluntary recruiting in Canada has been far from a failure. It has indeed been a tremendous success. Every true Canadian reflects with pride on its marvellous achievements. Though many thousand miles from the seat of war, more than 402,000 have enlisted for service and more than 325,000 have gone overseas. Our fighting strength now at the front continues, undiminished in number, unexcelled in equipment, unsurpassed in morale. Glorious deeds of our sons on many a battle field have become the most treasured memory of the Canadian people.

"Under the unparalleled demand of a war like this, there comes a time in the history of every nation that commences with the voluntary system, when the resources of such a system are exhausted and when a call must be made upon those to whom compulsion alone appeals. This becomes necessary chiefly, it is true, from the standpoint of military requirements, but as well from the standpoint of economic necessities at home. That time has arrived in Canada.

"The Military Service bill looks to the securing of an additional 100,000 men. Throughout the bill the supreme, unbending purpose of securing these men for maintenance and supporting our overseas forces, is constantly kept in mind. Concurrently with this primary object, the bill is designed to provide for the sustenance of essential industries at home, by such a system of selection as takes the man who can be spared and leaves the man who cannot be spared. It is estimated that there are 700,000 men available from which the selection of 100,000 is to be made.

"The bill as now submitted provides for the application of the same principles in every province in the Dominion. It contains no suggestion of discrimination and no trace of partisanship. Though its terms have been made public for more than two weeks there has as yet appeared no criticism on either of these grounds. Objections to the measure are for the most part objections to conscription as a principle. So far as they have any force in this country, they indicate only legitimate constitutional opposition, and are the inevitable outgrowth of that freedom of opinion we in Canada enjoy. If and when the bill becomes law, Canadians of every province and race will loyally observe its provisions.

"The proposals of the Canadian Government have been prepared with due regard to the provisions of three enactments constituting the present Military Service law of Great Britain. Advantage has been taken of the experience acquired in the enforcement of the British enactments. We, as they, provide for the establishment of local tribunals for the trial of applications for exemption.

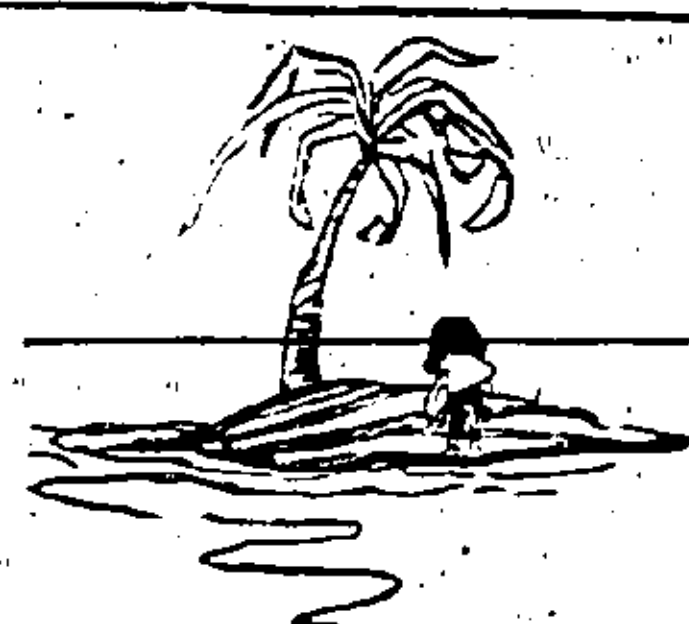
"Our tribunals, however, are smaller, each being two in number, and their members are chosen by our judges and by a non-partisan board, selected by the Canadian Parliament. Appeals are freely allowed from these tribunals to appeal tribunals composed solely of judges and a limited right of appeal still remains to a central appeal judge whose decision is final. In this way it is hoped to insure the uniform application of the measure in every part of Canada.

"It is proposed by our military service act to make only the performance of duty an obligation of law. The spirit of equal sacrifice which the bill embodies will pervade every citizen of this Dominion, will strengthen the resolve of our people in the critical days which lie between us and victory, and will, we hope, harmonize and unify our efforts with those of our great neighbour and ally, the United States of America."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST.

LOST.—Envelope addressed, "Register," S. S. "Yue Ying Wa" containing provisional Ship's Register. Reward to finder returning same to this office.



Do you wish to languish alone, Harboured by the buying public? Then do not advertise in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. You will soon be forgotten, unsought for, and unused.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR.

Made of Extra Light tropical weight cloth in Coat-style or Pull-over Vests; Knee length Drawers.

THE IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR HOT WEATHER.

\$2.00

Per Garment.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell Ltd

OUR CASH

SALE

Commences to-morrow, August 1st, for four days only

THE REMAINDER OF OUR STOCK OF SUMMER BLOUSES, SKIRTS, GOWNS & MILLINERY

WILL BE OFFERED AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

A FEW ARTIFICIAL AND PURE SILK COATS IN PRETTY COLOURS AT 25% DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARAINS IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPT.

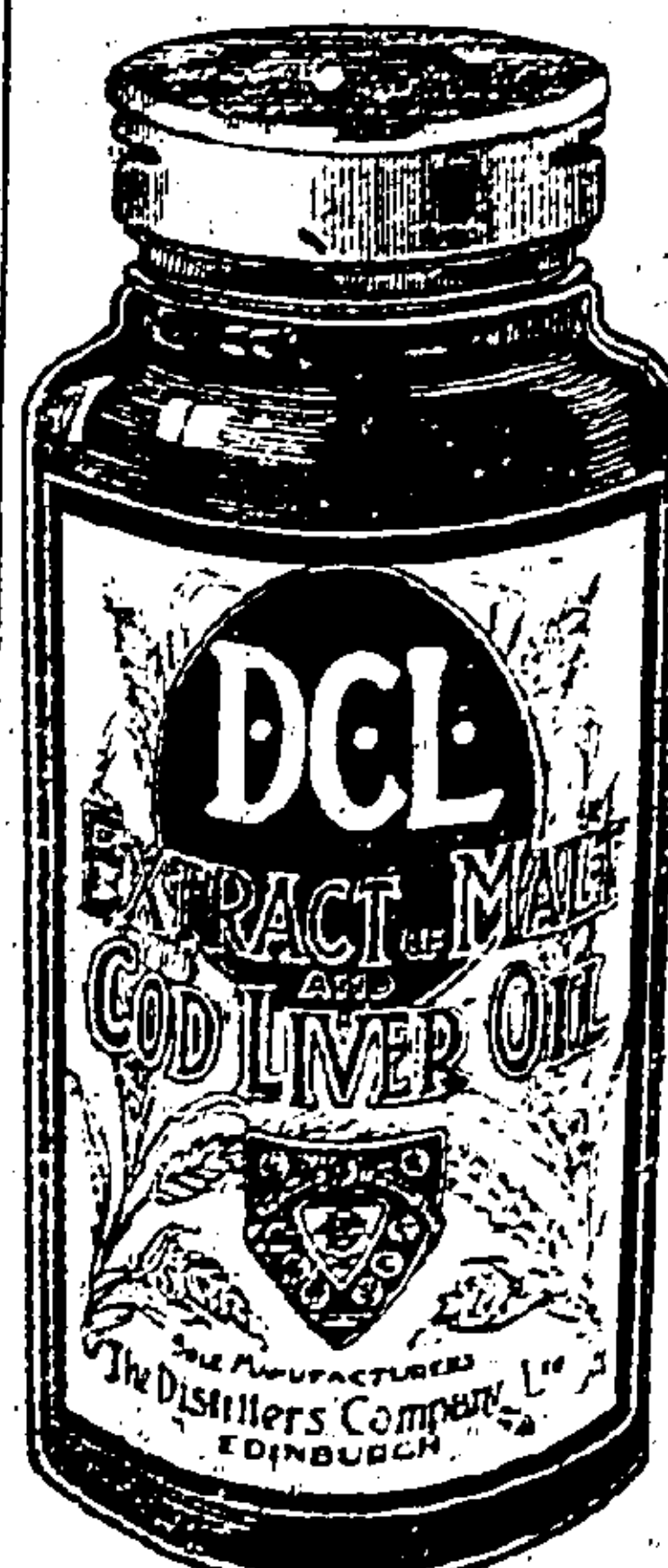
COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| 2532 | In Springtime. Barcarolle. From "Tales of Hoffman." | Duet. |
| 2329 | It was a Lover and His Lass. Whisper and I Shall Hear. | Duet. |
| 2293 | Sally in Our Alley. Mary. | Tenor. |
| 1962 | Beautiful Land of Nod. Sunshine and Rain. | Contralto. |
| 2537 | Mother O' Mine. Come With Me in the Summer Night. | Baritone. |

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

COMPANY MEETING.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

[VERBATIM.]

The twenty-first ordinary annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co. Ltd., (General Managers) this morning. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and there were also present, Messrs. G. Morton Smith, A. Ritchie, A. Denison and Mr. G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is past the hour for which the meeting is called and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The result of the year's working shows an increase in profit on trading of some \$7,300 as against last year. Including \$1,989.24 brought forward from last year there is \$28,705.25 available for distribution, and I trust you will all approve of the allocation recommended in the report. The year under review has been a good one, due partly to exceptional circumstances. Recently a much larger proportion of local shipping has been withdrawn for national service in other waters and it is consequently difficult to foresee what the prospects for the year 1917/1918 will be. Therefore, following the course adopted by several other of our local Companies, your General Managers have recommended that a larger sum than usual be carried forward to next account. The amount due under sundry Debtors is exceptionally large but it has all been collected since the books were closed for the year. The stock has been carefully checked by the Superintendent and ample allowance made for depreciation. It is unusually small, but this is partly due to the high exchange at which it has necessarily been taken in. It becomes of course increasingly difficult to get early delivery of material from home and from America, but together with purchases on the way your General Managers consider the stock is sufficient for the purposes of the Company's business. You will notice that it is proposed to contribute \$2,000 to War Charities, a suggestion that I am sure will appeal to shareholders. I will, however, propose this contribution separately after the report and accounts have been adopted. I think, gentlemen, there is nothing more for me to say. I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Denison:—I beg to second that resolution, Mr. Chairman. I think the shareholders can be congratulated on getting such a good dividend this year, and I think our thanks are due to the General Managers and the staff on the way in which they have run the Company. I think it is a very good idea to present a small sum to the War Charities. I do not think there is anything more that I can add, for the Chairman has gone through most of the items. I beg to second the report.

The Chairman:—The adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Denison and is now before the meeting for discussion. There being no questions I will put the resolutions to the meeting. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. I now beg to propose that a contribution of \$2,000 be made to the War Charities.

Mr. Morton Smith:—I have much pleasure in seconding that. The Chairman:—That is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Morton Smith. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The only other business is the election of an auditor.

Mr. Edwards:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland be elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200.

Mr. Ritchie:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—The election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$200 has been proposed

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The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Low-pressure areas extending from China Sea to east of Balintang and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N. W. of Luzon.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Ho Chuk Kai \$100; Yang Tey Ming, \$100; On Kam Wa, \$100; Chan Ping U, \$100.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Sir Robert Borden Defends It.

Ottawa, Canada, June 29.—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, asked to do so by the Evening Post, gladly used its columns to outline to the citizens of the United States the general scope and character of the proposed military service law of Canada, as follows:—

"Voluntary recruiting in Canada has been far from a failure. It has indeed been a tremendous success. Every true Canadian reflects with pride on its marvellous achievements. Though many thousand miles from the rest of war, more than 402,000 have enlisted for service and more than 325,000 have gone overseas. Our fighting strength now at the front continues, undiminished in number, unexcelled in equipment, unsurpassed in morale. Glorious deeds of our sons on many a battle field have become the most treasured memory of the Canadian people.

"Under the unparalleled demand of a war like this, there comes a time in the history of every nation that commences with the voluntary system, when the resources of such a system are exhausted and when a call must be made upon those to whom compulsion alone appeals. This becomes necessary chiefly, it is true, from the standpoint of military requirements, but as well from the standpoint of economic necessities at home. That time has arrived in Canada.

"The Military Service bill looks to the securing of an additional 100,000 men. Throughout the bill the supreme, unbending purpose of securing these men for maintenance and supporting our overseas forces, is constantly kept in mind. Concurrently with this primary object, the bill is designed to provide for the sustenance of essential industries at home, by such a system of selection as takes the man who can be spared and leaves the man who cannot be spared. It is estimated that there are 700,000 men available from which the selection of 100,000 is to be made.

"The bill as now submitted provides for the application of the same principles in every province in the Dominion. It contains no suggestion of discrimination and no trace of partisanship. Though its terms have been made public for more than two weeks there has as yet appeared no criticism on either of these grounds. Objections to the measure are for the most part objections to conscription as a principle. So far as they have any force in this country, they indicate only legitimate constitutional opposition and are the inevitable outgrowth of that freedom of opinion we in Canada enjoy. If and when the bill becomes law, Canadians of every province and race will loyally observe its provisions.

"The proposals of the Canadian Government have been prepared with due regard to the provisions of three enactments constituting the present Military Service law of Great Britain. Advantage has been taken of the experience acquired in the enforcement of the British enactments. We, as they, provide for the establishment of local tribunals for the trial of applications for exemption."

"Our tribunals, however, are smaller, each being two in number, and their members are chosen by our judges and by a non-partisan board, selected by the Canadian Parliament. Appeals are freely allowed from these tribunals to appeal tribunals composed solely of judges and a limited right of appeal still remains to a central appeal judge whose decision is final. In this way it is hoped to insure the uniform application of the measure in every part of Canada.

"It is proposed by our military service act to make only the performance of duty an obligation of law. The spirit of equal sacrifice which the bill embodies will pervade every citizen of this Dominion, will strengthen the resolve of our people in the critical days which lie between us and victory, and will, we hope, harmonize and unify our efforts with those of our great neighbour and ally, the United States of America."

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AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR.

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THE IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR HOT WEATHER.

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|------|--|------------|
| 2532 | In Springtime. Barcarole. From "Tales of Hoffman." | Duet. |
| 2329 | It was a Lover and His Lass. Whisper and I Shall Hear. | Duet. |
| 2293 | Sally in Our Alley. Mary. | Tenor. |
| 1962 | Beautiful Land of Nod. Sunshine and Rain. | Contralto. |
| 2537 | Mother O' Mine. Come With Me in the Summer Night. | Baritone. |

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

Why Complete Control is Necessary.

London, July 30.

The Ministry of Shipping has issued a detailed statement showing the sacrifices incurred by British shipping in connection with the war. It shows that fifty per cent. of the tonnage previously engaged in distant trading to foreign countries has been brought home. Fourteen millions of ocean-going tonnage are serving Britain and Ireland at the present time, six and a half million tons of which are engaged in war service. A very substantial amount of shipping has been assigned to meet the needs of the Allies, both for munitions and foodstuffs. The situation has now reached a stage necessitating the complete control of all shipping, in order to ensure the best national employment of every vessel and to divert to the nation the high profits arising out of the war conditions. Except for a few vessels engaged in work vital to the Colonies, and vessels chartered by France and Italy, the Government has requisitioned ninety-seven per cent. of British ocean-going tonnage. All the liners were requisitioned. The profits would go to the Government and not to the shipowners. Many trades which had been built up in distant waters by British enterprise had had to be abandoned to neutral shipping. The withdrawal of ships had injured many export trades, particularly to India and the Far East and also the distant Colonies, one effect of which was that the market value of neutral vessels was double the British value. After describing the huge reductions in commercial imports and exports, the document states:—"We have, therefore, sacrificed ruthlessly the needs of our industry and commerce for a temporary increase of imports to our Allies with no substitute for the loss of permanent trade."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Aeroplanes Caught in a Storm.

London, July 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—"We raided last night the neighbourhood of Lombardya. The enemy's artillery is more active in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. Our aeroplanes bombed an aerodrome, two important railway stations and an ammunition depot on Saturday night, causing fires and explosions. Operations continued last night. There was great aerial activity until ten o'clock in the morning, when severe thunderstorms prevented further flying. Many English aeroplanes were caught in the storm and four did not return. We brought down four enemy aeroplanes and drove down two. Six of ours are missing, four of which were lost in the storm."

ACTIVITIES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 30.

A Russian wireless official message states:—"South of Euzistia, we repulsed an attempt to cross the Braxo River. We repulsed the enemy after a stubborn fight near Zilismick. The enemy, persistently attacking, slightly pressed us back in the regions of Xviniacz, Kiselie and Steowa. The enemy compelled us to retire in the Carpathians to the spot at Kameral and Moldav. The enemy pressed us back after daylong fighting in the direction of Mytoiza, on the Romanian front. A Zeppelin dropped twenty large bombs on Oland Island. In the Baltic, enemy hydroplanes dropped bombs without success on the islands of Tsereland and Argensburg and in the Gulf of Riga."

THE PREMIER ON THE WAR OUTLOOK.

London, July 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, in presenting a gift to the Chairman of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, on behalf of the recipient's Press colleagues, made a brief but important reference to the war situation. He said:—"I have just returned from Paris, where I had a useful talk with the leading representatives of the French Press. I am glad to be able to state that the spirit of the French is better than I have ever known it to be. This is remarkable, because it is the end of the third year of war, which meant a great deal more to France than it did to us, because they have suffered horribly and the enemy is still in their country, also because a sense of discouragement might have been expected from the great collapse of the Russian Army. But we have received information that Russia will recover and be as formidable as she ever was." (Applause.)

RECONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

London, July 30.

A Petrograd message received in Paris states that the Cadets' condition of co-operation with the Government is that the war must be fought to a finish in agreement with the Allies; that all agreements with the Allies must be adhered to; that there must be war to the knife against anarchy; and that the Constituent Assembly must settle all social reforms. The *Bourse Gazette* says that the Government has refused the demand for M. Tohomoff's resignation; consequently negotiations have been broken off. The Government is reported to be negotiating for the inclusion of leaders of commerce and industry. The latter object to outside interference with the Government and demand that the Government undertake social reforms prior to the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. They insist that Russia's foreign policy shall coincide with the Allies.

THE ARIADNE TORPEDOED.

London, July 30.

The Admiralty announces that the Ariadne has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-eight men were killed by the explosion.

ANOTHER NAVAL AERIAL RAID.

London, July 30.

The Admiralty announces that naval airmen on Saturday night dropped several tons of bombs on Bruges, Thourout, Middlekerke and Ghislaler, with good results. Numerous explosions were seen. All the machines returned safely.

GERMAN PROPERTY SOLD.

"Lysholt" Fetches Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars.

This morning, at the Sale Rooms of Mr. G. P. Lammett, the first German property to be sold in Hongkong since the completion of the liquidation of enemy interests, was put up for auction, when the leasehold property known as "Lysholt," situated at the Peak, was sold to Mr. Ho Kom-tong for the sum of \$37,000.

Bidding was not very spirited and was started by Mr. Henry Humphreys at the figure of \$20,000. From this, it rose fairly rapidly in thousands to \$35,000, the bidding being between Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Ho Kom-tong. After this figure had been reached, Mr. Ho Kom-tong went steadily up, and it was eventually knocked down to him at the figure stated above.

The property was sold by the order of the liquidators of Jebsen and Company and Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist were solicitors for the interests of the vendors.

THE LOST PROVINCES.

Why Alsace-Lorraine Must be Restored to France.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:—"A few Sundays ago I stood before the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, and there I realised the dream of 47 years; the dream that some day or other it might be given to me to do something for the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine from the yoke of Germany. I remember with a poignancy that has never relaxed, the feeling of horror and almost of despair the moment when this crime was committed against the fundamental right of every population to choose its own government and its own country. If at that time England had not been under the domination of German influences I cannot but believe even now that we should have made a protest against such a violation of a fundamental law of liberty and national right; but we made no protest, and France resented and justly resented for a generation afterwards our abandonment of her in this her impotence and despair. We committed the crime of deserting Alsace-Lorraine once; we must not repeat the crime a second time."

I have been so haunted by this recollection of the tragedy of these two lost provinces that I have twice visited them; and everything I saw and heard only confirmed tenfold my old anguish and my old convictions. When any of the people realised that as an Englishman and an ardent friend they could trust me, they told me cautiously the maintenance of their love of France, of their hatred of their rulers and oppressors. But it was not till I read a book by Miss Betham Edwards, "Hearts of Alsace," and still more it was not till I had made the acquaintance of M. Paul Helmer, that I realised all the nobility, all the magnificence, all the splendid tenacity of the struggle in both provinces for the maintenance of their French nationality. I make bold to say that there is no more heroic struggle for liberty in the whole history of the world. And yet it is one of the tragedies of Alsace that there is no story so little known."

There are two causes for this. The first cause was the compulsory silence of France; the second, the still more compulsory silence of Alsace. Gambetta, in one of the last speeches of his life, gave the word to France as to the true attitude she should take up on the question: "Y'en a pas de la langue; n'en parlons jamais; Be it ever in our thoughts; never on our lips. It was a wise saying; for France required nearly half a century of steady preparation before she could be in a position ever to face the successful and powerful bully that had thus torn her provinces from her bleeding side. It was the policy dictated as it was thought by prudence which was followed by all the successors of Gambetta in the government of France. A few ardent patriots—the late M. Paul Deschamps at their head—insisted on keeping the memory of the lost provinces alive, and yearly made their solemn pilgrimages and their eloquent protest at the base of that statue of Strasbourg from which I spoke the other day; but they were regarded as imprudent and premature."

On the other hand, silence was compulsory on the Alsatians, surrounded on all sides by German immigrants who had been brought into the country to replace those children of France who had left the country, they were surrounded by the ubiquitous German spy, and every imprudent word was calculated to land them in gaol. Now it is this silence on both sides of the frontier that has hidden the truth from the world. Something like a thick veil has been spread between the lost provinces and the world. One might even say that the Alsatian Lorrainers were forgotten by the world; and above all, some of them might imagine that they were forgotten by France. It is this fact that adds such splendour to the tenacity, the courage, and the nobility of their resistance. The people of these provinces,

especially the Alsatians, have something of the dear characteristics of the Boer. The Boer never talked of the resistance he was prepared to give to defend the liberties of his country till the fatal hour came; in the meantime he drilled his men, he bought his big cannon, he stored up his ammunition, and it took the most powerful Empire in the world three years to beat two little Republics with less population than two of our great towns. Similarly the Alsatian Lorrainer held his peace, and thought his own thoughts in the secrecy of his heart; within the closed doors of his home. If ever there were a glowing example of what heights and depths passive resistance can reach, it was given by these two provinces.

Neither in public nor in private would either the Alsatian or the Lorrainer recognise even the existence of the hated ruler. If the Germans gave a concert no Alsatian or Lorrainer was there. If the Germans frequented a park no Alsatian or Lorrainer was there. No German was admitted to an Alsatian or Lorrainer home. If any one of the population accepted any office or other from the German, quietly, without any publication of the fact, and yet inflexibly as the swish of the guillotine, he was expelled from all association with the people he was held to have deserted and betrayed. Nay, it was carried to this length: that a young girl yielded to the seductions of a German beau sabreur and married him, quietly, without any public notification, as inflexibly again as by the swish of the guillotine, she was expelled from all intercourse with the people she had abandoned.

The boycott, in fact, was carried to such a length that even in the big apartment houses, where the different flats were occupied by Germans or Alsatians or Lorrainers, the two passed each other by without a word, without even a bow. What a terrific example of the silent, inflexible, ruthless, impregnable revolt of a nation against an oppressor. No such stern boycott exists in history.

And he it remembered that everything was done to break it down. The army was everywhere, and ready—as at Zabern—to smother any manifestation of the silent revolt. The offices were all open to the Alsatian or the Lorrainer that proved recreant. Terror tried its worst; bribery tried its best; all in vain. Every expedient, refined or brutal, was attempted to tear up the obstinate French nationality from its very roots. In the school the child had compulsorily to learn the language of the conqueror; he was sent when he came of military age for three years to the German barracks—to be trained to take arms against the country he loved for the country he hated. And yet the French language not only survived, but even grew stronger."

M. Paul Helmer told me this story of the Alsatian resistance last week several times over. If ever the history of a national struggle or a national temperament were written on the face of any man, these things were to be read in the face of M. Helmer. He is just over 40 years of age, but his hair is white. There is a strange, almost Quaker tranquillity in the face; the light blue eyes speak of gentleness; there is a suggestion in all of bitter suffering, of hope deferred, of incessant and painful conflict against overwhelming odds; but all this is accompanied by the "soft invincibility" of which Carlyle wrote on the tomb of his wife.

He is a resident of Colmar and an advocate by profession. The Bar has been in many oppressed countries the forum on which the battles of liberty have been fought. O'Connor in Ireland, Gambetta in France, has each in his turn brought down tyrannies by the voice of the lawyer; this is the part M. Helmer has played in the life of Alsace. It was he who appeared before the merciless tribunals of the Germans to plead the cause of the Abbe Wekerle, of Hansi, the caricaturist, of every true Alsatian who had brought himself within the wide sweep of the German system. And his speeches have been the appeals to the conscience of the struggle for freedom, and helped to strengthen and perpetuate it, glad so long.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated June 7, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £16,745, as compared with last week's return. Gold to the value of \$7,844,000 has been engaged for shipment in New York, mainly for Japan. The West African output for April 1917 amounted to £123,825 as compared with £135,976 in April 1916 and £58,727 in March 1917.

Silver.

The price has ruled a fraction higher during the week and was quoted to-day 38 1/4d, the highest touched since 16th February last when the same price was recorded.

There is no change in the conditions reported last week, shortness of supplies rendering the market sensitive to any enquiry which may be experienced.

It is stated in an official French report that, owing to the increasing demand for silver coins, the total mined in 1916 amounted to 154,283,50 francs in nominal value, representing a total 78.7 per cent. above that of 1915, and a weight of silver exceeding 20,700,000 fine ounces. The report adds that the large extent of this coinage, which is applied to replace small paper notes in circulation, ought to maintain public confidence in the use of the small notes issued by the Chambers of Commerce as a temporary expedient during the war.

As a result of entry into the World conflict the United States of America commenced to make purchases for coinage, the extent of which may possibly gather strength as military forces of the States increase in number. Financial America of May 17 gives the quantity purchased, during the short period that has elapsed, as 3,000,000 ounces, working out at the rate of about 40,000 ounces a week, and states that it is the practice for American military and naval forces upon foreign service, as well as in some localities upon the Pacific Coast, to be paid in coin, gold for the larger, and silver for smaller sums.

The last three Indian Currency returns received by cable give details in lack of rupees as follows:—

May 15, May 22, May 31.
Notes in Circulation ... 8650 8751 8831.
Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1546 1545 1553.
Gold coin and bullion in:

India ... 1085 1032 993
Gold in England ... 517 517 517
The stock in Bombay consists of 2,200 bars, as compared with 2,400 bars last week.
The stock in Shanghai on the 2nd June, 1917, consisted of about 25,400,000 ounces in sycee and 15,300,000 ounces, as compared with about 27,000,000 ounces in sycee and 17,300,000 ounces on 28th May, 1917.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—June 1, 38 cash; June 2, 38 1/8 cash; June 4, 38 3/16 cash; June 5, 38 1/8 cash; June 6, 38 1/8 cash; June 7, 38 1/4 cash; average, 38 1/35.
No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate ... 5%.
Bar Gold per oz. and ... 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1d. above that fixed a week ago.

Two days before the war he left Colmar; if he had remained he would now, like so many of the other ardent patriots of his city and country, be in a German prison.

Such, in epitome, is the case of Alsace and of Lorraine. I can regard with nothing but contempt any British democrat who would contemplate leaving this noble people without the liberation for which they have struggled so long.

CHANG FUN'S WEALTH.

His Business Ramifications.

To his qualities as a filibuster, military washbuckler which had made the name of Chang Fun one to inspire awe and fear into the hearts of the people, until his abject flight for safety on the fateful twelfth of July, must be added a natural-born business acumen of no mean order, says the *Peking Daily News*. An investigation into the extent of Chang Fun's property has revealed extensive business ramifications not hitherto suspected.

In addition to defrauding the Government Exchequer annually to the tune of some \$4,000,000, the fallen lord of Hanchow is the proud owner of palatial mansions in Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Peking, and Hanchow. He is also a large shareholder in several public ventures in various cities, ranging from banks to beer breweries; and a partner in several goldsmiths' establishments in Tientsin and Peking. He had large deposits in the German Bank in Tsingtau, but since the capture of that place by the Japanese, he has been unable to withdraw his deposits, the fate of which is uncertain.

In his former stronghold at Hanchow he has stored up a large quantity of opium, gold bars, silver sycee, pearls, jade ware, jewels, curios, and ancient calligraphy and drawings. A rough computation of Chang Fun's property places the total value of his property at no less than \$30,000,000.

The following particulars will be found of interest. The questions of the disposal of Chang Fun's property is no less absorbing than that of the disposal of his person.

Investigations have already been made to ascertain the value of Chang Fun's estate all over the country. Like most of the Commanders of Chinese troops during the Manchurian regime, Chang Fun accumulated his enormous fortune by rendering false accounts of military expenditures, and according to a certain reliable source he had pocketed at least an amount of \$4,000,000 per annum from the grants alone made to him by the Central Government to defray the military upkeep of the pig-tailed soldiers, who never ceased to make trouble on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the districts around the line. All his other collections were regarded as his private property and all collections were remitted to the coffers of the "Ta-shai."

He possesses spacious and magnificent mansions in Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tientsin, Peking and Hanchow, of which the most imposing is in the German Concession in Tientsin. He is a large shareholder of the Nan-Shen Railway, the cement, soap, match and ironworks companies of Tientsin, the Afforestation Association of Kiangsi, the Tientsin Chingcheng Bank, the Yuchanshan Brewery, and scores of other great industrial and commercial enterprises. He has a large amount of premium bonds and domestic bonds of various years.

He is a partner in several newly-established large goldsmiths' shops at Tientsin and Peking, such as Hengli and Co., at Tientsin, the Wenhuo Co. at Kuangyinhai, and the Paoshin Co. in Chupao-shih Street, Peking. Formerly, he had large deposits in the German Bank in Tsingtau, but since the occupation by the Japanese of that German leased port he has not yet been able to withdraw his deposits.

Chang Fun expressed his disgust at the unreliability of foreign banks, and has since deposited all his funds in Chinese goldsmiths' shops. In Hanchow he has stored up a large quantity of opium, gold bars, silver sycee, pearls, jade, jewels, curios and ancient calligraphy and drawings. A rough estimate shows that the value of his property is no less than \$30,000,000. In his native province of Kiangsi, many huge buildings have been erected by him. In Nanchang City there are sixteen large buildings within his compounds, in which there are beautifully cultivated gardens, pavilions,

REPRISALS.

The Futility of Verbal Rebuke.

The former Berlin correspondent of the *Navy* writes:—

Few people who read the recent debate in the House of Lords on the question of reprisals will disagree with the comment of the "Naval and Military Record" that on this occasion the Upper House did not represent the opinion of the country. The Government was taken to task for having authorised the air raid on Freiburg in retaliation for the sinking of hospital ships, and great play was made with the casualties which are said to have occurred among the civilian population. Fortunately Lord Curzon and Lord Milner put up a vigorous defence on behalf of the policy which actuated this expedition, though it was only too clear that the speakers on the other side wielded a good deal of influence in the House. This is not the place to consider the ethics of the reprisal system. Rightly or wrongly an overwhelming majority in this country sympathises with the view that the Germans ought to be made to pay for their abominable crimes, and thinks that far too little has been attempted in this direction hitherto. It is easy to deliver homilies from the comfortable seclusion of the Upper House, and to "reprobate in the severest terms" any practical attempt to deter the Huns from continuing their infamies. They are quite impervious to verbal rebuke; indeed, they positively enjoy it, for they construe it as proof that their violence has not been without effect. There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the millions of words, expended in condemnation of their past atrocities have made the least impression on the criminals. On the other hand, it can be proved that on more than one occasion the fear of retaliatory action has prevented them from carrying into effect certain misdeeds which they had contemplated. The Government could give some interesting information on this point if it would.

The only fault which most people have found with the Freiburg reprisal was that it was of much too mild a character to fit the case. A crime horrible as the murder of sick and wounded men is not adequately avenged by a single air raid. It is all very well to say that reprisals fail to touch the really guilty parties, and only fail on the innocent. The German people, by their frantic applause of every enormity perpetrated by their rulers during the war, have made themselves accomplices of those rulers, and as such cannot justly complain when they are made to feel the penalty. This, however, is not the most vital consideration. Reprisals are only justified when there is a reasonable expectation that they will prevent repetition of the acts which gave rise to them. Whether this isolated attack on Freiburg will have the desired effect remains to be seen. It might have been more to the point had we given the German Government and people plain warning that the first execution of their threat against hospital ships would be instantly followed by the bombardment of every German town within reach of our airmen. From long experience of the German temperament I should say that it is peculiarly susceptible to this sort of argument.

baths, fish ponds, rookeries, etc., etc. In the compound there is a big pavilion with all kinds of rare flowers and trees planted around it. The people of that province have been trying hard to obtain this huge building for the Girl's Normal School.

The total amount of his deposits in various ports is \$10,300,000. It was first declared by General Tuan that Chang Fun's property should be confiscated, but owing to the intervention of certain influential personages, the question has not been discussed.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations, adopted by the French Customs inasmuch as senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 3.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 3 p.m.
Shatouk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Lettings 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Lamma.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ai.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Dorac, from Osaka.
Thiauit, from Amoy.
Wongahzay c/o Compradore, s.s. Yungang, from Shanghai.
Kwongsangwo, from Shanghai.
Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.
Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Efurti, from Shanghai.
Whitapa, Etc., from Shanghai.
Virginia Isbestor Etc., from Amoy.
Tienhopankwan Tchunkwai, from Hankow.
Wonghanson Etc., from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 12.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure—has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The trough has disappeared, and a low pressure area is indicated to the north of Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 59.95 inches against an average of 51.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamma.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 31, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock 6a		29.67	71				
Nemuro 5a							
Rakodai 5a							
Kochi 5a							
Nagasaki 5a							
Kagima 5a							
Oshima 5a							
Naha 5a							
Ishijima 5a							
Soerai 5a							
Wahaiwa 5a		29.70	81	87	sw	2.0	
Hankow 5a							
Ichang 5a							
Kiukiang 5a							
Changsha 5a		29.70	75	98	c	1.5	
Shanghai 5a		29.65	77	95	ese	1.5	
Quinsai 5a		29.68	80	82		0.5	
Sharp P. 5a		29.65	80	87	ne	1.5	
Amoy 5a		29.60	77	91	ne	1.0	
Swatow 5a		29.67	73	96		0.0	
Taihou 5a		29.68	73			0.0	
Ichang 5a		29.67	73		ese	0.5	
Kobun 5a		29.67	73			0.5	
P'aores 5a		29.65	73			0.5	
Canton 5a		29.55	73	95	se	1.0	
H'kong 5a		29.64	73	95	c	2.0	
Gap Rock 5a		29.64			ese	2.0	
Macao 5a		29.62	73	95	ene	4.0	
Wanchow 5a							
Shanghai 5a							
Hobow 5a							
rautien 5a		29.58	79	98	sw	1.5	
Tourane 5a		29.62	82		sw	2.5	
C. St. J. 5a		29.76	77	92	sw	4.0	
Aperti 5a		29.67	75	92	s	2.0	
Dagupan 5a		29.75	75	91	w	4.0	
Manila 5a		29.73	77	88	sw	2.0	
Legaspi 5a		29.76	77	92		0.0	
Tacloban 5a		29.78	77	91	waw	2.0	
Iloilo 5a		29.78	75	88		0.0	
Surigao 5a		29.78	75			0.0	
Cebu 5a		29.78	75			0.0	
Landaan 5a		29.78	81	87	s	2.0	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 31, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather: b. blue sky, c. detached clouds, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On date	On date
Barometer	29.67	29.64
Temperature	83	79
Humidity	68	90
Wind Direction	E. E.	E.
Force	2	3
Weather	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00
Relative humidity	68	90
Lowest	75	71

H.K. Observatory, July 31, 1917.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th July to 5th Aug.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 30	12.15	12.15	12.15
Tues. 31	12.15	12.15	12.15
Wed. 1	12.15	12.15	12.15
Thurs. 2	12.15	12.15	12.15
Fri. 3	12.15	12.15	12.15
Sat. 4	12.15	12.15	12.15
Sun. 5	12.15	12.15	12.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, 30th Tuesday, July 31st, 1917.

Last Two Nights of the

CAMEOS

An Entire Change of Programme.

SPECIAL MATINEE

TUESDAY, 31st, AT 5 P.M.

"CAMEOS."

PRICES: 80cts. 60cts. & 40cts

Children half price to all parts.

Wednesday, 1st August,

"THE END OF THE WORLD."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

Screening—Last Episode of the

"GODDESS."

With a Powerful and Thrilling Story.

"ADVENTURES OF CAPT. BERWICK."

Complete in 3 parts, etc., etc.

I'M MYSELF ALONE.

TERENCE

RAMSDALE.

DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINER

will give an

ENTERTAINMENT

at the

PALACE HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

ON

WEDNESDAY August 1, 1917.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP

PART I.

"CARICATURES."

PART II.

A Mono Comedy—Drama, Entitled:—

"IN DEED OF THE LAW."

ADMISSION FREE.

A collection will be made after the performance for the Artists.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH

CHINA WAR SAVINGS

ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for

Membership of the above

Association may be obtained

from all the Banks or from the

undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of TO-

DAY'S date we have re-

moved our Offices from Queen's

Buildings, Chater Road, to York

Buildings, Chater Road, next to

Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

SNOWMAN & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. H. Ode Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of York.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government

of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES

& HOUGH have received in-

structions to sell by Public

Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917,

at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,

Ice House Street, Victoria,

Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Lease-

hold Property situate at Victoria

Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels

of ground situate at Victoria

aforesaid and known and regis-

tered in the Land Office as

SECTION A OF MARINE LOT

NO. 101 and SECTION B OF

MARINE LOT NO. 101. To-

gether with the messuages erec-

tions and buildings thereon

known as No. 7 Queen's Road

Central, Victoria aforesaid—

Term 999 years created by a

Crown Lease dated the 8th day

of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of

Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown

Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of

Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft.

Proportion of Annual Crown

Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and

conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER.

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 3rd. August, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dinner and dessert services, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, etc., etc.

Double Cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

Also

2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition

2 Cottage pianos.

Several steel fire proof safes (Chubb's, Chatwood's, etc., etc.)

On view from Thursday, the 2nd August, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.